| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|---------|--------------------------|--|
| Regulation of cortical circuits by tsc1 in GABAergic interneurons | \$0 | Q2.S.B | Yale University |
| Dysregulation of Mdm2-mediated p53 ubiquitination in autism mouse models | \$0 | Q2.S.D | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| The Role of Glia in Fragile X Syndrome | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Johns Hopkins University |
| Beta-catenin signaling in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.G | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Role of GABA interneurons in a genetic model of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Yale University |
| Mechanisms of synapse elimination by autism-linked genes | \$0 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Dendritic 'translatome' in fragile X syndrome and autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | University of Michigan |
| A functional genomic analysis of the cerebral cortex | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Functional analysis of EPHB2 mutations in autism - Project 1 | \$0 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Probing the Molecular Mechanisms Underlying Autism: Examination of Dysregulated Protein Synthesis | \$0 | Q2.S.D | National Institutes of Health |
| A cerebellar mutant for investigating mechanisms of autism in Tuberous Sclerosis | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Autism phenotypes in Tuberous Sclerosis: Risk factors, features & architecture | \$0 | Q2.S.D | King's College London |
| Undergraduate Research Award | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Rutgers University |
| Undergraduate Research Award | \$0 | Q2.S.G | Harvard University |
| Abnormalities in signal transduction in autism | \$0 | Q2.S.A | New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities |
| Neural Correlates of the Y Chromosome in Autism: XYY Syndrome as a Genetic Model | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Nemours Children's Health System, Jacksonville |
| Neural Correlates of the Y Chromosome in Autism: XYY Syndrome as a Genetic Model | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Dual modulators of GABA-A and Alpha7 nicotinic receptors for treating autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Irvine |
| The role of the new mTOR complex, mTORC2, in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.Other | Baylor College of Medicine |
| DISRUPTION OF TROPHIC INHIBITORY SIGNALING IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS | \$0 | Q2.Other | Northwestern University |
| Modeling Pitt-Hopkins Syndrome, an Autism Spectrum Disorder, in Transgenic Mice Harboring a Pathogenic Dominant Negative Mutation in TCF4 | \$0 | Q2.S.D | University of North Carolina |
| Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Autism Spectrum Disorders-Inflammatory Subtype | \$56 | Q2.S.A | University of Arkansas |
| TrkB agonist therapy for sensorimotor dysfunction in Rett syndrome | \$5,867 | Q2.S.D | Case Western Reserve University |
| TSC/mTOR Signaling in Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis: Impact on Treatment and Behavioral Models of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Mice | \$7,769 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
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| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|----------|--------------------------|---|
| a-Actinin Regulates Postsynaptic AMPAR Targeting by Anchoring PSD-95 | \$15,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| PPAR/SIRT1 PATHWAY IN C. ELEGANS | \$22,740 | Q2.S.D | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia |
| Genetics Behind Brain Connectivity in ASD | \$25,000 | Q2.S.G | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Brain Somatic Mosaicism at ASD-Associated Loci | \$25,000 | Q2.Other | University of Michigan |
| The Interplay Between Human Astrocytes and Neurons in Psychiatric Disorders | \$25,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| MRP and Pumilio co-regulate synaptogenesis by ontrolling Neuroglian expression | \$27,480 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University |
| Autism Linked LRRTM4-Heparan Sulphate Proteoglycan Complex Functions in Synapse Development | \$29,479 | Q2.S.G | University of British Columbia |
| dentification and validation of genetic variants which cause the Autism Macrocephaly subphenotype | \$29,500 | Q2.S.G | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Corticogenesis and Autism Spectrum Disorders: New Hypotheses on Transcriptional Regulation of Embryonic Neurogenesis by FGFs from In Vivo Studies and RNA- sequencing Analysis of Mouse Brain | \$29,993 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Motor cortex plasticity in MeCP2 duplication syndrome | \$30,000 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Modeling Microglial Involvement in Autism Spectrum Disorders, with Human Neuro-glial Co-cultures | \$30,000 | Q2.S.D | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| Signaling Pathways that Regulate Excitatory-inhibitory Balance | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Dissecting Reciprocal CNVs Associated With Autism | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| Role for Cytoplasmic Rbfox1/A2BP1 in Autism | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Perturbation of Excitatory Synapse Formation in Autism Spectrum Disorders | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | Max Planck Florida Institute for Neuroscience |
| nvestigating the Role of RBFOX1 in Autism Etiology | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | University of Miami |
| nterrogating Synaptic Transmission in Human Neurons | \$30,000 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Mouse Model of Dup15q Syndrome | \$32,635 | Q2.S.D | Texas AgriLife Research |
| Dysregulated Translation and Synaptic Dysfunction in Medium Spiny Neurons of Autism Model Mice | \$33,333 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Disruption of Reelin biosynthesis by de novo missense nutations found in aut | \$33,503 | Q2.Other | UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY |
| Cortactin and Spine Dysfunction in Fragile X | \$33,763 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Irvine |
| calcium Channels as a Core Mechanism in the leurobiology of ASD | \$35,000 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| fonoallelic expression in neurons derived from induced luripotent stem cells | \$35,232 | Q2.Other | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE |
| A Novel Essential Gene for Human Cognitive Function | \$35.474 | Q2.S.D | Harvard University |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|----------|--------------------------|---|
| Timed mRNA translation events in neocortical development and neurodevelopmental disorders | \$39,720 | Q2.Other | RBHS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL |
| The PI3K Catalytic Subunit p110delta as Biomarker and Therapeutic Target in Autism and Schizophrenia | \$45,000 | Q2.Other | Cincinnati Children's Hospital |
| Understanding the Role of Epac2 in Cognitive Function | \$48,120 | Q2.Other | Northwestern University |
| A Novel GABA Signalling Pathway in the CNS | \$50,000 | Q2.Other | McLean Hospital |
| dentification of genetic pathways that regulate neuronal circuits in C. elegans | \$54,194 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Dissecting the 16p11.2 CNV endophenotype in induced oluripotent stem cells | \$54,400 | Q2.S.D | University of California, San Francisco |
| Analysis of MEF2 in Cortical Connectivity and Autism- Associated Behaviors | \$56,042 | Q2.S.D | McLean Hospital |
| nvestigating role of neurexin-1 mutation in autism using numan induced neurons | \$56,042 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| BAZ1B Haploinsufficiency and the Neuro-phenotypes of Williams Syndrome | \$59,000 | Q2.S.D | The Regents of the University of California, Santa Barbara |
| Role of Neurexin in Synapse Formation and Maintenance | \$59,966 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| Potassium channels as therapeutic targets in autism | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund |
| Rescuing synaptic and circuit deficits in an Angelman syndrome mouse model | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Arizona Board of Regents, University of Arizona |
| Impact of Pten mutations: brain growth trajectory and scaling of cell types | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | The Scripps Research Institute |
| Explore the pathogenic role of mTor signaling in chr16p11.2 microdeletion | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES |
| A Novel Glial Specific Isoform of Cdkl5: Implications for the Pathology of Autism in Rett Syndrome | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Nebraska |
| Optogenetic treatment of social behavior in autism | \$60,236 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Functional analysis of EPHB2 mutations in autism | \$62,475 | Q2.Other | McLean Hospital |
| Iluminating the role of glia in a zebrafish model of Rett syndrome | \$62,500 | Q2.S.D | The Regents of the University of California, San Diego |
| Neuronal translation in Tsc2+/- and Fmr1-/y mutant ASD mouse models | \$62,500 | Q2.S.D | The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York |
| CNTNAP2 regulates production, migration and organization of cortical neurons | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center |
| Pathogenic roles of paternal-age-associated mutations n autism | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Weill Cornell Medical College |
| Role of LIN28/let-7 axis in autism | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| BDNF regulation of the cortical neuron transcriptome | \$76,792 | Q2.Other | University of Colorado, Denver |

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|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| MRP regulates the pruning of cell-to-cell connections in the neocortex | \$79,500 | Q2.S.D | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| striatal Specific Alterations in Translation, Synaptic function, and Behavior in | \$81,581 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| eurobiology of Rai1, a critical gene for syndromic ASDs | \$87,500 | Q2.S.D | The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University (Stanford) |
| rotein Interaction Network Analysis to Test the Synaptic ypothesis of Autism | \$90,000 | Q2.Other | MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER |
| echanisms and Rescue of Neural Circuit Dysfunction Mecp2 Mutant Mice | \$92,578 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| ternative splicing-mediated mechanisms of cortical terneuron maturation and circuit integration | \$98,061 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| odeling multiple heterozygous genetic lesions in utism using Drosophila melanogaster | \$101,373 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| AGEL2, a candidate gene for autism and Prader-Willi vndrome | \$105,977 | Q2.S.D | University of Alberta |
| roject 4: Calcium Signaling Defects in Autism Pessah/Lein) | \$107,518 | Q2.Other | University of California, Davis |
| ole of Autism Susceptibility Gene, TAOK2 kinase, and novel substrates in Synaptogenesis | \$120,904 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO |
| ragile X syndrome target analysis and its contribution to utism | \$124,725 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University |
| robing synaptic receptor composition in mouse models autism | \$124,998 | Q2.S.D | Boston Children's Hospital |
| exually dimorphic gene-expression and regulation to valuate ASD sex bias | \$125,000 | Q2.S.B | University of California, San Francisco |
| lultigenic basis for autism linked to 22q13 chromosomal egion | \$125,000 | Q2.S.D | Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY) jointly with Research Foundation of CUNY |
| NA dysregulation in autism | \$125,000 | Q2.Other | ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY |
| ndocannabinoids in social and repetitive behavioral mains | \$143,751 | Q2.L.B | Vanderbilt University |
| ools for manipulating local protein synthesis in the brain | \$148,500 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO |
| argeting the PI3K Enhancer PIKE to Reverse FXS-ssociated Phenotypes | \$160,000 | Q2.S.D | Emory University |
| ysregulation of mTOR Signaling in Fragile X Syndrome | \$164,833 | Q2.S.D | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE |
| TOR modulation of myelination | \$179,659 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University |
| mouse model for AUTS2-linked neurodevelopmental sorders | \$189,187 | Q2.S.D | University of Illinois |
| lechanisms underlying the Cerebellar Contribution to utism in Mouse Models of Tuberous Sclerosis Complex | \$190,458 | Q2.S.D | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |

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|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Decoding the RGS14 Interactome/Signalosome in CA2 hippocampal neurons | \$191,640 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Identification of TSC cellular phenotypes using patient- derived iPSCs | \$193,750 | Q2.S.D | Rutgers University |
| Protein network of high risk copy number variants for psychiatric disorders | \$193,750 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Imaging of protein synthesis and ubiquitination in fragile x syndrome | \$195,000 | Q2.S.D | Emory University |
| Role of autism-associated chromatin remodeler Brg1 in neuronal development | \$198,750 | Q2.Other | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Identification of human-relevant CLOCK molecular signaling pathways | \$201,875 | Q2.S.E | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Mechanisms of Autonomic Brainstem Development | \$202,500 | Q2.Other | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES |
| Astrocytes contribution to tuberous sclerosis pathology | \$208,125 | Q2.S.D | Yale University |
| Molecular control of prefrontal cortical circuitry in autism | \$211,875 | Q2.Other | ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI |
| Role of a novel PRCI complex in neurodevelopment and ASD neurobiology | \$225,000 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| UBR7 is a novel chromatin directed E3 ubiquitin ligase | \$225,956 | Q2.Other | Northwestern University |
| Coordinate actions between methyl-CpG binding proteins in neuronal development | \$226,585 | Q2.S.D | University of Wisconsin |
| Reducing Diversity at the Gamma Protocadherin Locus by CRISPR Targeting | \$230,739 | Q2.Other | JACKSON LABORATORY |
| Chloride homeostasis and GABA maturation in fragile X syndrome | \$231,750 | Q2.S.D | Northwestern University |
| Variation in Neuroligin Concentration and Presynaptic Functional Development | \$237,438 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO |
| Interneuron subtype-specific malfunction in autism spectrum disorders | \$240,000 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Deficits in KCC2 activity and the pathophysiology of Autism spectrum disorders | \$247,500 | Q2.Other | Tufts University |
| Novel candidate mechanisms of fragile X syndrome | \$248,235 | Q2.S.D | UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN |
| Presynaptic Fragile X Proteins | \$249,000 | Q2.S.D | DREXEL UNIVERSITY |
| Protein Interaction Network Analysis to Test the Synaptic Hypothesis of Autism | \$249,000 | Q2.Other | SEATTLE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL |
| Translational dysregulation in autism pathogenesis and therapy | \$250,000 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Dysregulation of mTOR Signaling in Fragile X Syndrome | \$250,167 | Q2.S.D | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE |
| Functional Genomics of Human Brain Development | \$317,764 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Caspr2 as an autism candidate gene: a proteomic approach to function & structure. | \$318,000 | Q2.Other | RBHS-ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| Role of UBE3A in the Central Nervous System | \$321,269 | Q2.S.D | University of North Carolina |
| Molecular Dissection of Calmodulin Domain Functions | \$321,473 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF IOWA |
| Inhibitory mechanisms for sensory map plasticity in cerebral cortex. | \$326,282 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Spastic paraplegia, neurodegeneration and autism: possible role for AT-1/SLC33A1? | \$330,978 | Q2.Other | University of Wisconsin |
| Functional analysis of Neuroligin-Neurexin interactions in synaptic transmission | \$336,875 | Q2.Other | University of Massachusetts, Worcester |
| ELUCIDATING THE FUNCTION OF CLASS 4 SEMAPHORINS IN GABAERGIC SYNAPSE FORMATION. | \$353,931 | Q2.Other | BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY |
| THE ROLE OF MECP2 IN RETT SYNDROME | \$356,699 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Translational Regulation of Adult Neural Stem Cells | \$372,633 | Q2.S.D | University of Wisconsin |
| Engrailed targets and the control of synaptic circuits in Drosophila | \$375,000 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO MED SCIENCES |
| Development and afferent regulation of auditory neurons | \$376,200 | Q2.S.D | Florida State University |
| Neurobiological Mechanism of 15q11-13 Duplication Autism Spectrum Disorder | \$380,625 | Q2.S.D | BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER |
| Translation, Synchrony, and Cognition | \$380,953 | Q2.S.D | New York University |
| Monoallelic expression in neurons derived from induced pluripotent stem cells | \$382,268 | Q2.Other | ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE |
| Genetic and Developmental Analyses of Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein | \$383,322 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University |
| Optogenetic treatment of social behavior in autism | \$385,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| PHENOTYPING ASTROCYTES IN HUMAN NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS | \$386,607 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| Role of MEF2 and neural activity in cortical synaptic weakening and elimination | \$388,354 | Q2.S.D | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Molecular mechanisms of the synaptic organizer alphaneurexin | \$388,750 | Q2.Other | UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BR GALVESTON |
| Sex-specific regulation of social play | \$391,250 | Q2.S.B | BOSTON COLLEGE |
| Synaptic Phenotype, Development, and Plasticity in the Fragile X Mouse | \$395,642 | Q2.S.D | MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY |
| New Models For Astrocyte Function in Genetic Mouse Models of Autism Spectrum Diso | \$396,250 | Q2.S.D | CLEVELAND CLINIC LERNER COM-CWRU |
| Investigating the Mechanism of Optic Nerve Hypoplasia Associated with CASK Mutation | \$398,230 | Q2.Other | VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INST AND ST UNIV |
| Shank3 in Synaptic Function and Autism | \$401,250 | Q2.Other | MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY |
| The role of Foxp1-regulated signaling pathways in brain development and behavior | \$403,750 | Q2.S.G | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| The Impact of Pten Signaling on Neuronal Form and Function | \$405,000 | Q2.Other | DARTMOUTH COLLEGE |
| Autism-linked endosomal mechanisms in neuronal arborization and connectivity | \$406,250 | Q2.Other | BROWN UNIVERSITY |
| Mechanisms of mGluR5 function and dysfunction in mouse autism models | \$410,720 | Q2.S.D | UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER |
| Biology of Non-Coding RNAs Associated with Psychiatric Disorders | \$416,433 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Neuronal Adaptation and Plasticity after Chronic Disuse | \$423,750 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Analysis of Shank3 Complete and Temporal and Spatial Specific Knockout Mice | \$425,202 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| Heparan sulfate in neurophysiology and neurological disorders | \$449,744 | Q2.Other | SANFORD-BURNHAM MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTIT |
| BDNF and the Restoration of Synaptic Plasticity in Fragile X and Autism | \$455,630 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Irvine |
| High content assays for cellular and synaptic phenotypes | \$462,191 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Dissecting neural mechanisms integrating multiple inputs in C. elegans | \$485,000 | Q2.Other | SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES |
| Gaining insight into psychiatric disease by engineering piece by piece the human brain in vitro. | \$496,813 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| Reproducible protocols for robust cortical neuron and astroglial differentiation | \$500,132 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Synaptic pathophysiology of the 16p11.2 microdeletion mouse model | \$557,176 | Q2.Other | MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY |
| Dissecting recurrent microdeletion syndromes using dual-guide genome editing | \$580,798 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Mechanotransduction C. elegans | \$588,908 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| A Family-Genetic Study of Autism and Fragile X Syndrome | \$597,808 | Q2.S.D | Northwestern University |
| Neuronal Activity-Dependent Regulation of MeCP2 | \$600,383 | Q2.S.D | Harvard University |
| Tet-mediated Epigenetic Modulation in Autism | \$603,129 | Q2.S.D | Emory University |
| Dynamic regulation of Shank3 and ASD | \$612,287 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| Impact of SynGAP1 Mutations on Synapse Maturation and Cognitive Development | \$614,568 | Q2.Other | The Scripps Research Institute |
| Neurotrophic Factor Regulation of Gene Expression | \$618,134 | Q2.S.D | Harvard University |
| Engrailed genes and cerebellum morphology, spatial gene expression and circuitry | \$639,375 | Q2.S.G | SLOAN-KETTERING INST CAN RESEARCH |
| Function and Structure Adaptations in Forebrain Development | \$678,394 | Q2.Other | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF LOS ANGELES |

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Induced neuronal cells: A novel tool to study neuropsychiatric diseases | \$680,862 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| FUNCTION OF NEUREXINS | \$716,276 | Q2.Other | STANFORD UNIVERSITY |
| MRI Biomarkers of Patients with Tuberous Sclerosis Complex and Autism | \$727,821 | Q2.S.D | CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CORPORATION |
| The Elongation Hypothesis of Autism | \$760,000 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina |
| Single-cell approaches to deconvolution of disease-associated signals | \$817,969 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Regulation of Neuroligins and Effects on Synapse Number and Function | \$995,177 | Q2.Other | National Institutes of Health |
| Dysregulation of Protein Synthesis in Fragile X Syndrome and Other Developmental Disorders | \$1,221,847 | Q2.S.D | National Institutes of Health |
| Functional Genomics of Human Brain Development | \$1,313,408 | Q2.Other | Yale University |